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nished to the prisoners at Sing Sing? They are narrow, small, dark and damp, so that it is almost certain the prisoner will contract disease of some kind to carry out with him on his release. It certainly is a crime against the prisoner and against the rest of the population.

"There might be some difference of opinion regarding the handling of the prisoners—but to leave the insane with the sane, to put prisoners in unsanitary cells and subject them to inhumane treatment is utterly inexcusable and criminal. We have no right to ignore these matters on the ground of the plea, 'Am I my brothers keeper?'"—*Adolph Lewisohn, Pres. Nat. Com. on Prisons and Prison Labor, New York City.*

POLICE.

Appointments in the Indian Police Force and in the Police Force of Ceylon.—Age limits, 19 and 21 on the first of June of the year in which the examination is held. Salary, 250 pounds to 850 pounds and upwards.

The subjects of examination are: Class 1 (Obligatory) English, Mathematics A (Elementary), French or German. Class 2 (Optional) Mathematics B (Intermediate), Mathematics C (Higher), English History and Geography, German or French, Latin, Greek, Science (Physics and Chemistry. Two thousand marks are assigned for each subject, and not more than two subjects in Class 2 may be taken up. In addition to the above subjects, candidates may take up Freehand Drawing, to which 400 marks will be allotted.

N. B.—For the year 1914 and subsequent examinations English History and Geography will be included in the Obligatory Subjects. Examinations may be expected annually in the month of June. Fee, two pounds if examined in London; three pounds if examined elsewhere.

Appointments in the Indian Police Service were thrown open to competition in the year 1893. Similar appointments in the Police Services of Ceylon, Hong Kong, The Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States are now filled by open competition. From forty to fifty appointments are made annually.

JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN, Boston, Mass.

Police Reform.—"The fact that from time to time there take place mysterious crimes presenting exceptional difficulty of detection suggests the necessity of a national detective service on something of the lines of the French *Police de Surete*. Under present arrangements every police force has its own detective staff, and though men are called in where unusual cases arise, from the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, they are frequently not requisitioned until invaluable time and possibly invaluable traces have been lost. Quite naturally, local detective staffs do not like to think that they are not equal to any emergency, and the reluctance to confess to being baffled is readily to be understood. Besides, it is beyond question that local detective staffs include some remarkably expert officers. In the case of a grave and mysterious crime, however, it is clear that the success of the police hinges upon the rapidity of communication over the whole country. As things are, the disconnected machinery is not rapid enough. With a national service local officers of notable merit might be promoted into it with higher emoluments. Such promotion would be sought as an honor and recognition. The national service should be entrusted with all grave crimes involving mystery